

# **Clustering In Alpha Conjugate Nuclei**

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IWMEC 2014

Catania , Italy

8-May-2014

# Outline

- Experimental Setup
- Clusterization of alpha conjugate nuclei
  - Alpha like multiplicities
  - Origin of alpha particles from different breakup channels
  - Hierarchy effect
- Summary

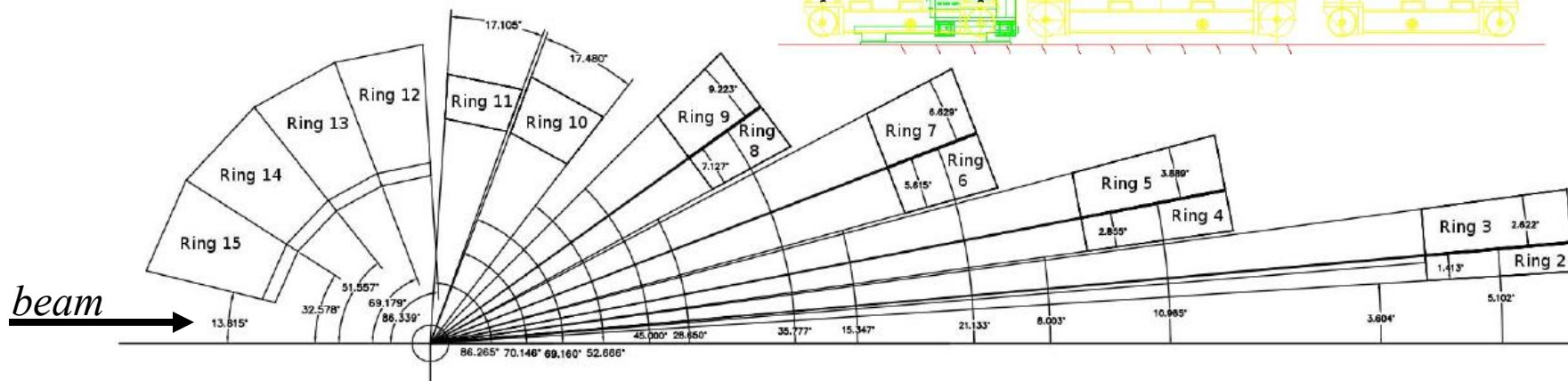
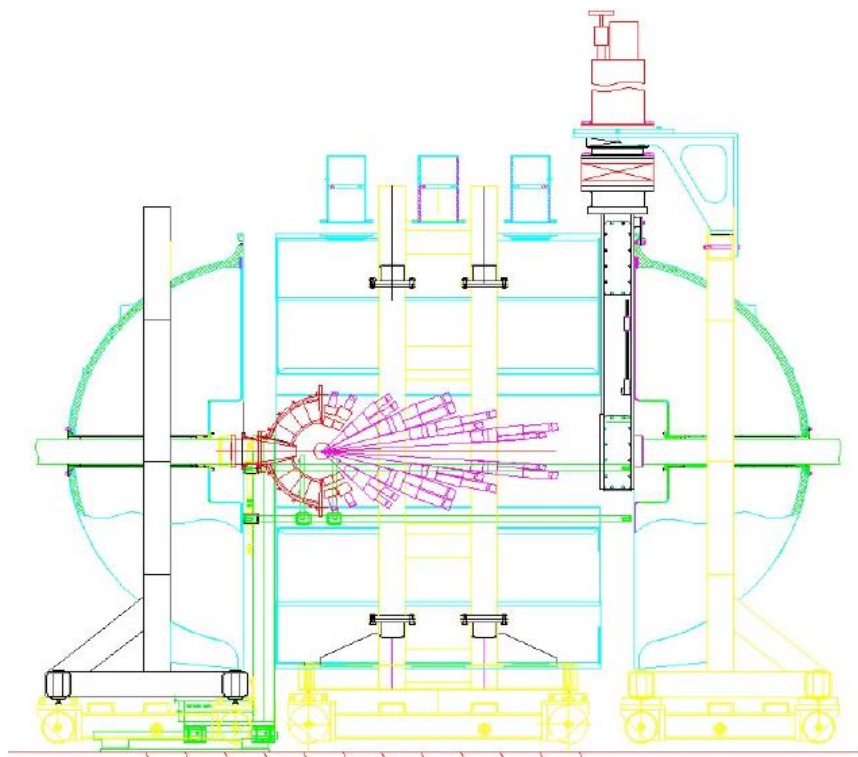
Beam Energy:  
Reactions:

35 MeV/u  
 $^{40}\text{Ca} + ^{40}\text{Ca}, ^{12}\text{C}, ^{181}\text{Ta}$

35 MeV/u  
 $^{28}\text{Si} + ^{28}\text{Si}, ^{12}\text{C}, ^{181}\text{Ta}$

## NIMROD

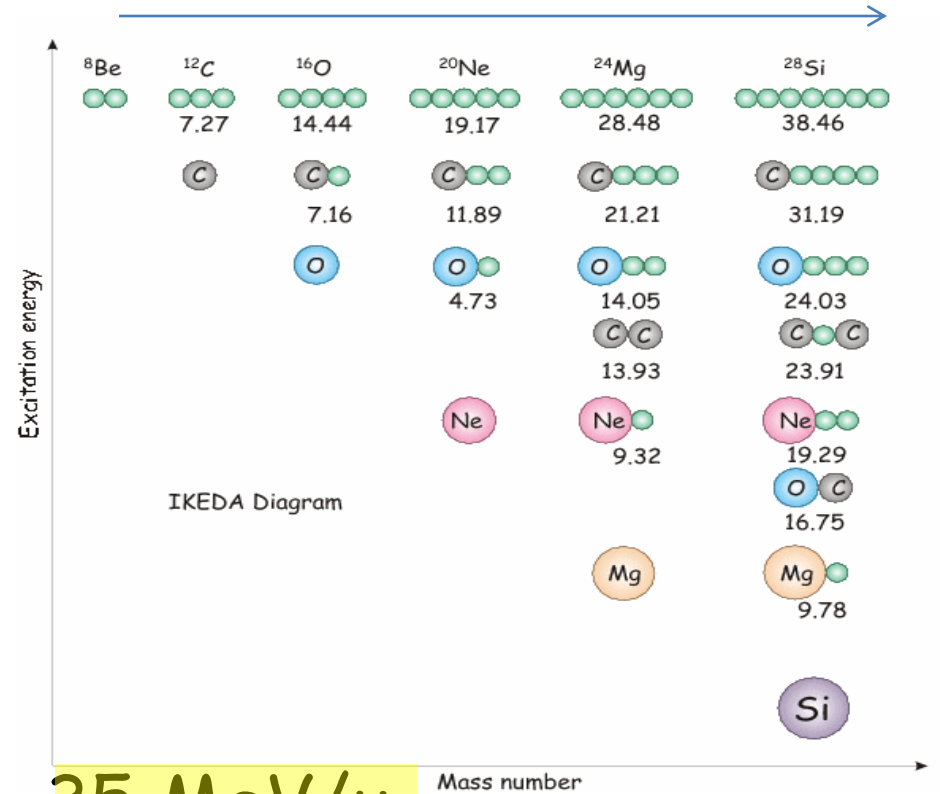
- 14 Concentric Rings
- 3.6-167 degrees
- Silicon Coverage
- Neutron Ball



# Alpha clustering in nuclei

- **Ikeda diagram** (K. Ikeda, N. Takigawa, and H. Horiuchi, Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl. Extra Number, 464, 1968.)
- Clusterization of low density nuclear matter in collisions of alpha conjugate nuclei
- Role of clusterization in dynamics and disassembly.

Estimated limit  $N = 10\alpha$  for self-conjugate nuclei (Yamada PRC 69, 024309)



## Data Taken

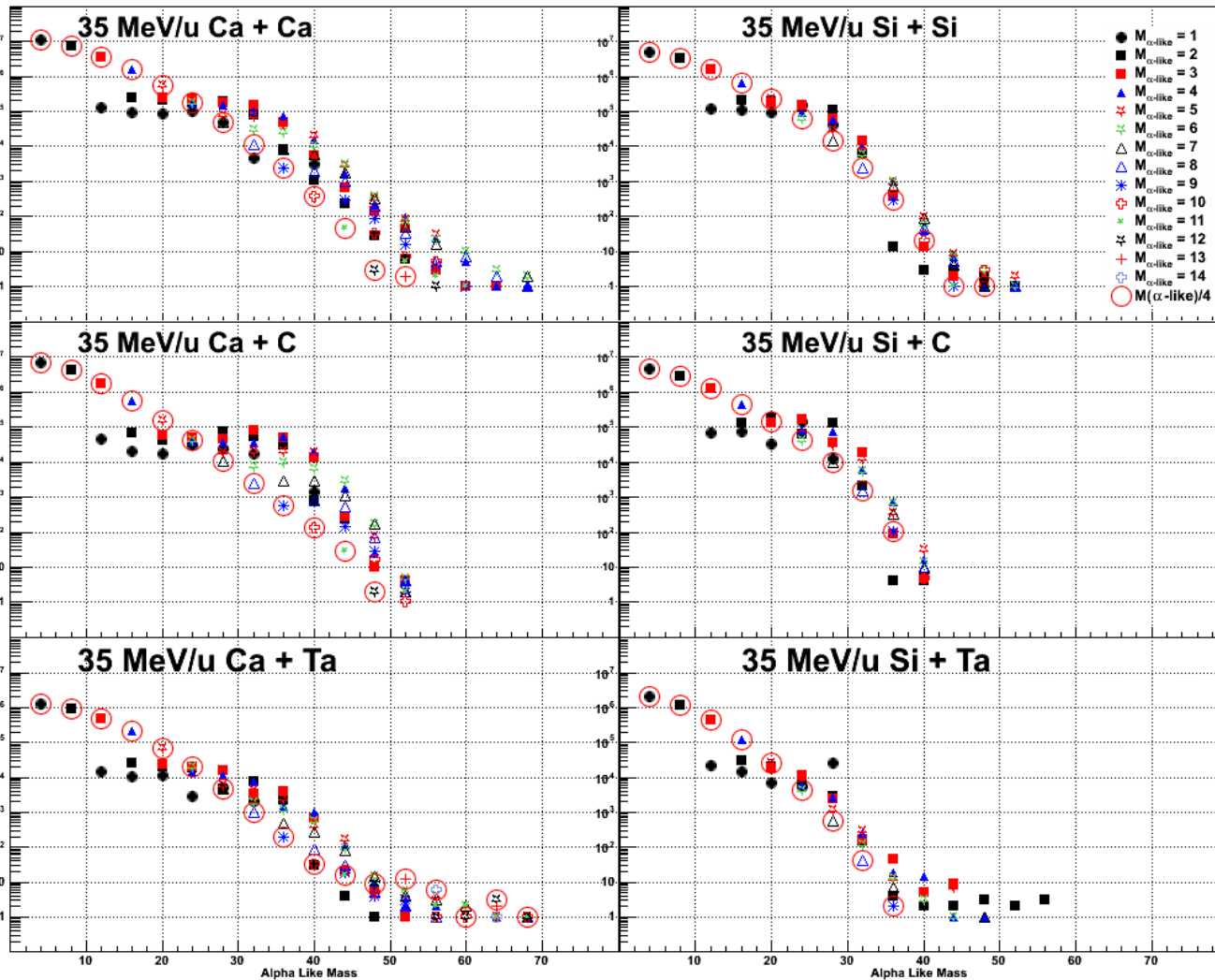
${}^{40}\text{Ca} + {}^{40}\text{Ca}$	${}^{28}\text{Si} + {}^{40}\text{Ca}$
${}^{40}\text{Ca} + {}^{28}\text{Si}$	${}^{28}\text{Si} + {}^{28}\text{Si}$
${}^{40}\text{Ca} + {}^{12}\text{C}$	${}^{28}\text{Si} + {}^{12}\text{C}$
${}^{40}\text{Ca} + {}^{180}\text{Ta}$	${}^{28}\text{Si} + {}^{180}\text{Ta}$

10, 25, 35 MeV/u

Focus on 35 MeV/u highlighted systems for current analysis

# Alpha-like multiplicities

- Large number of events with significant alpha conjugate mass for all systems

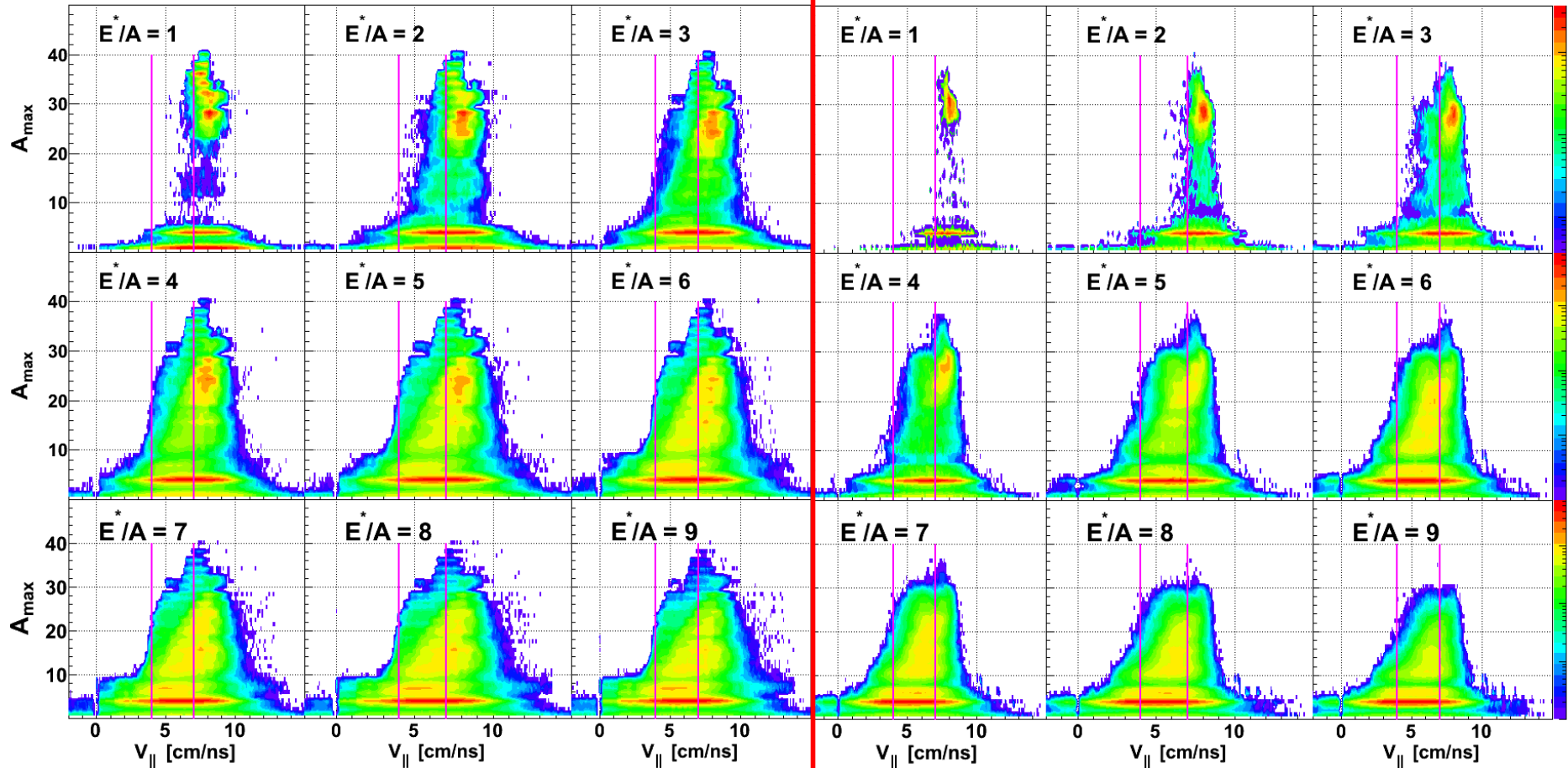


# $V_{\text{parallel}}$ vs $A_{\text{max}}$

$$E^* = \sum_{i=1}^M K_{cp}(i) + M_n \langle K_n \rangle - Q$$

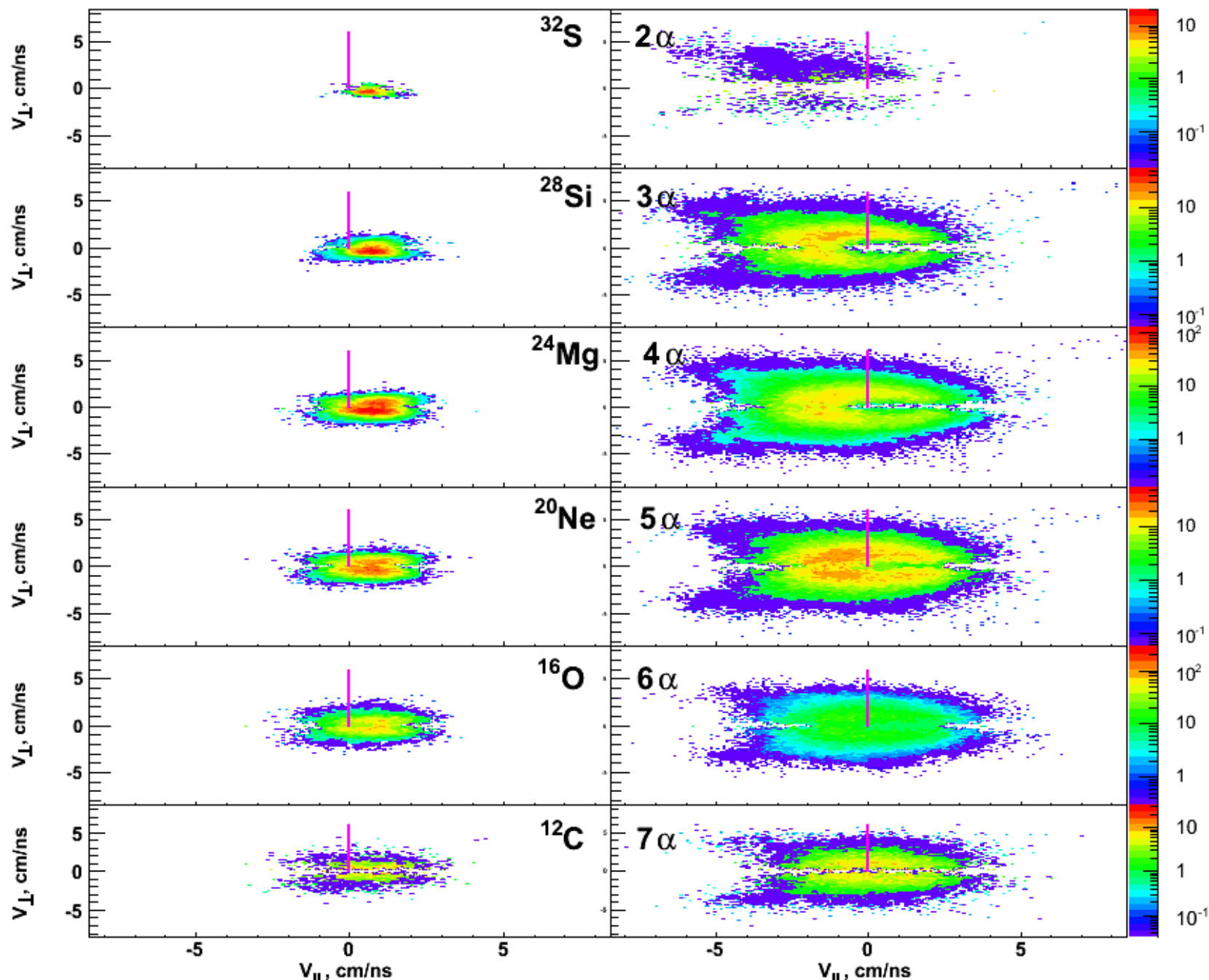
Expt

AMD



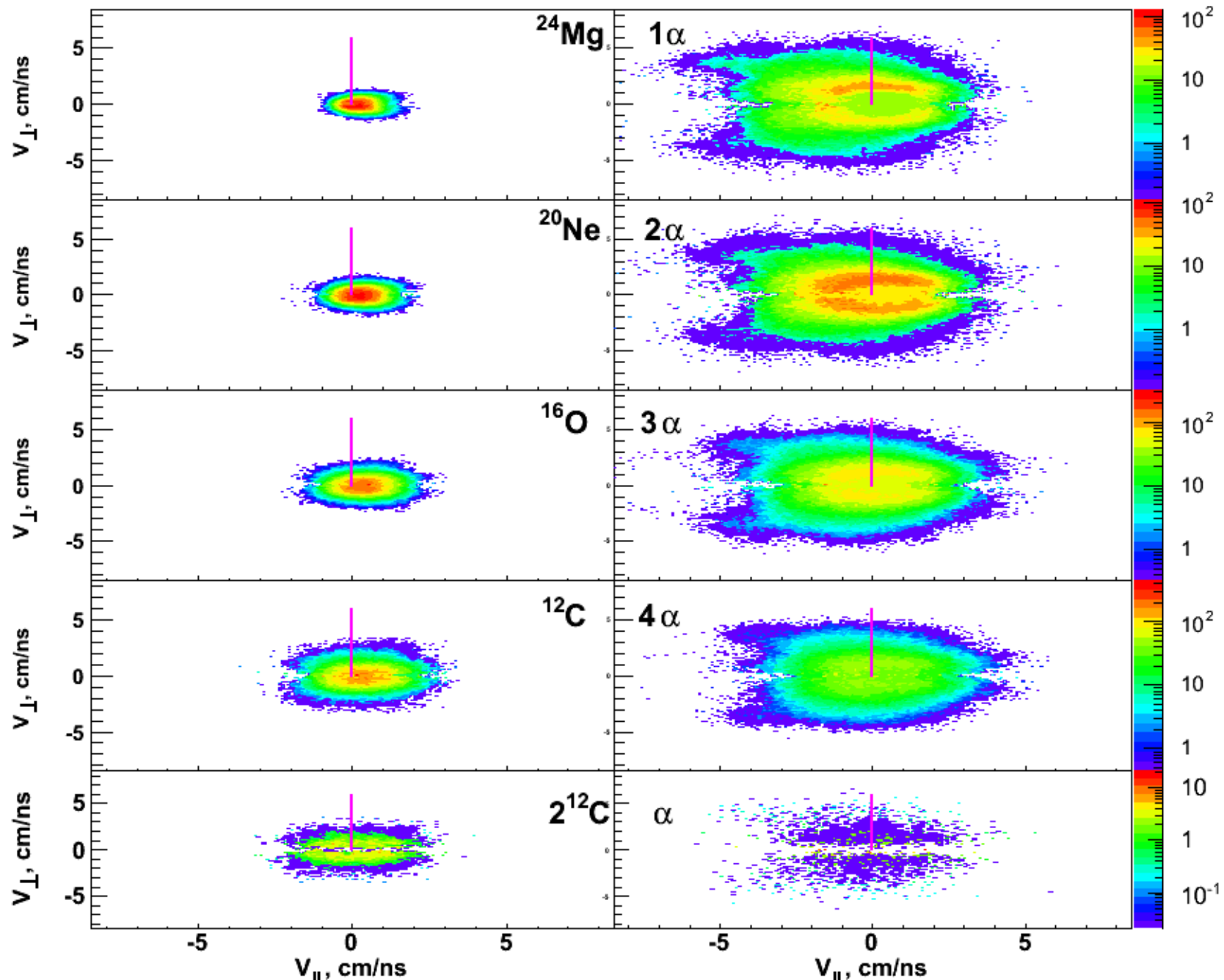
- Observe mostly PLF near beam velocity for low  $E^*$
- More neck (4-7 cm/ns) emission of  $\alpha$ -like fragments with increasing  $E^*$

# 35 MeV/u Ca + Ca alphaLikeMass = 40



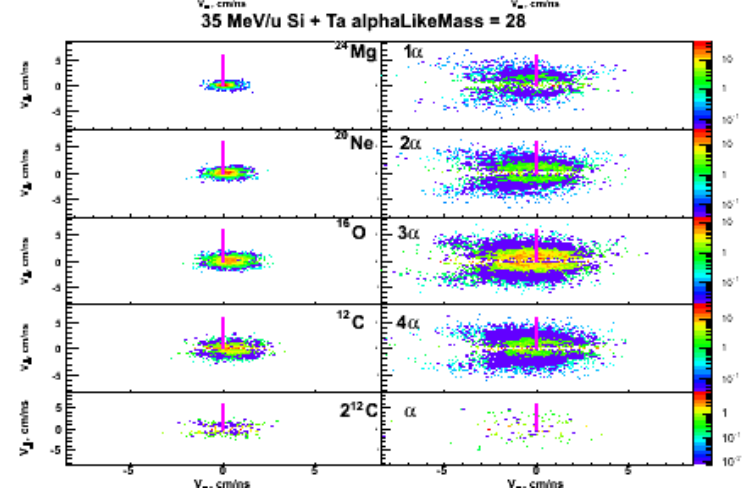
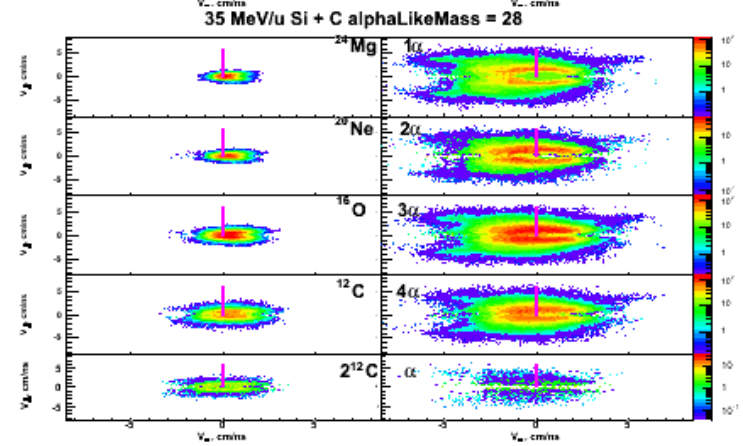
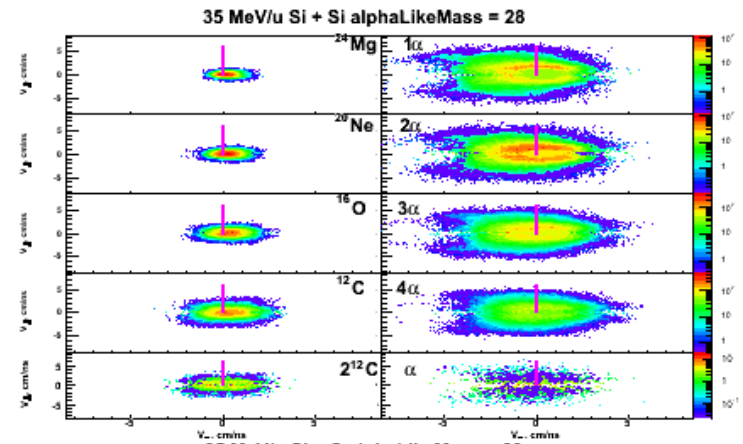
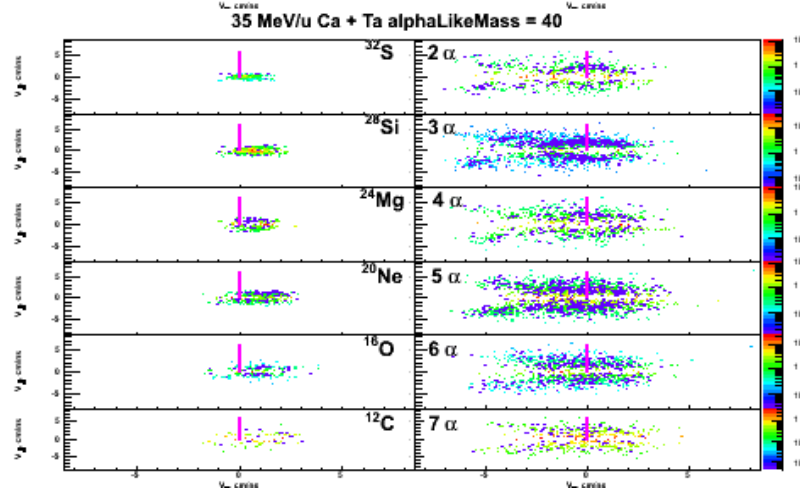
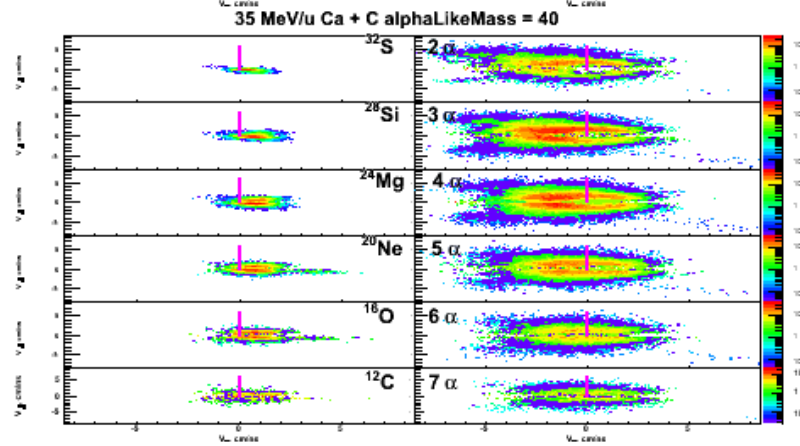
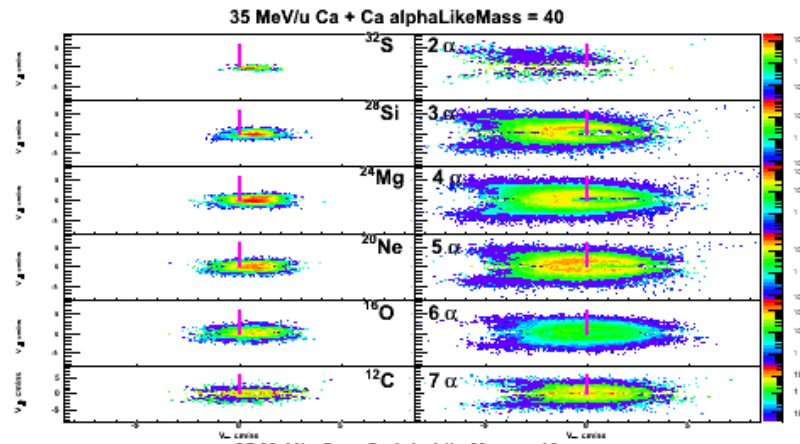


# 35 MeV/u Si + Si alphaLikeMass = 28

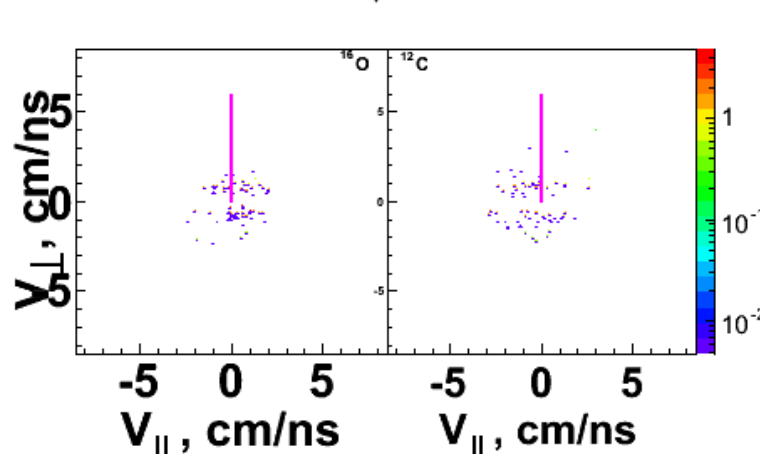
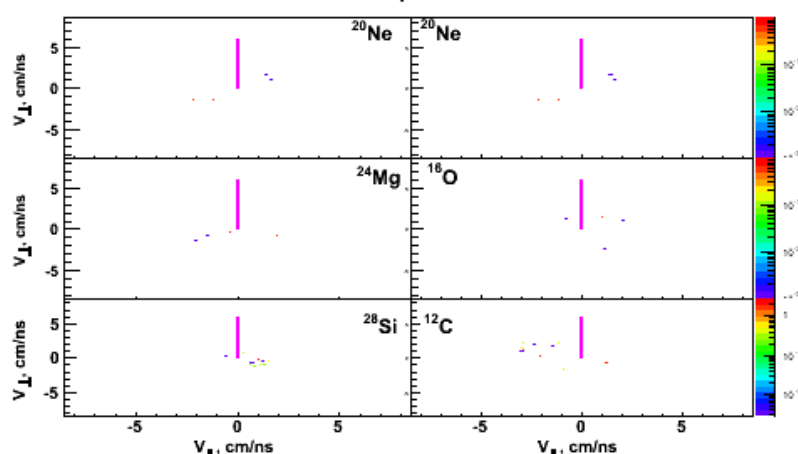
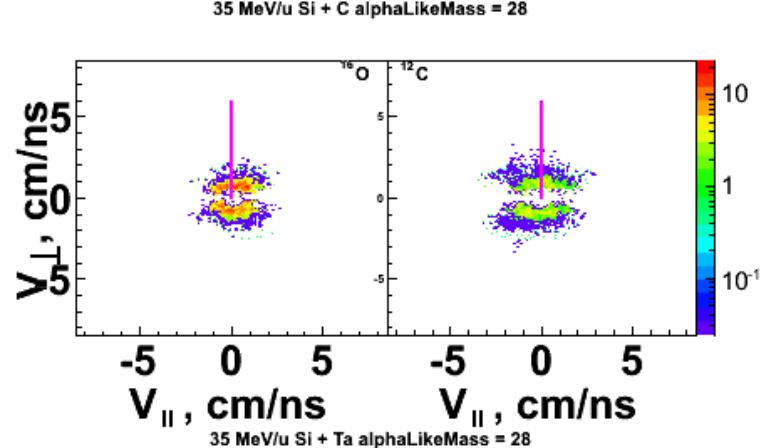
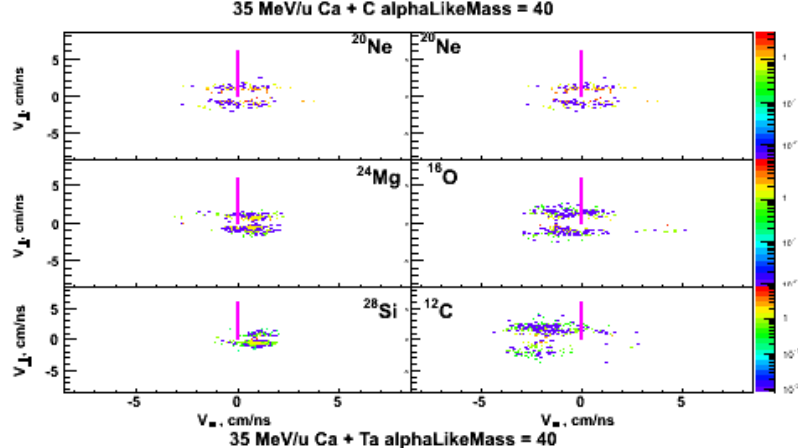
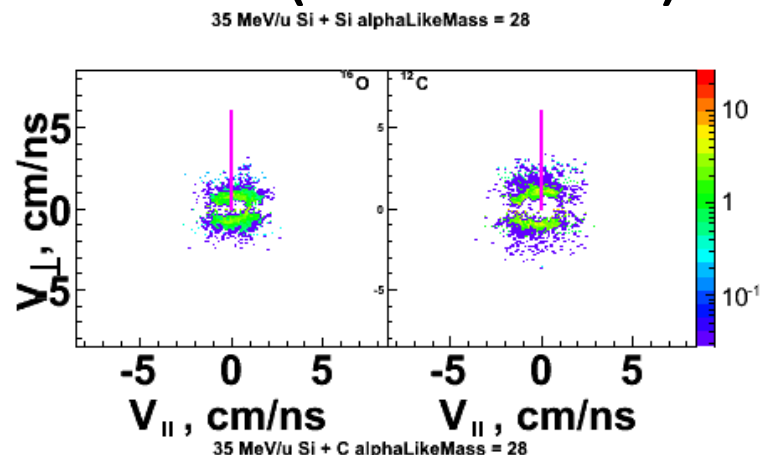
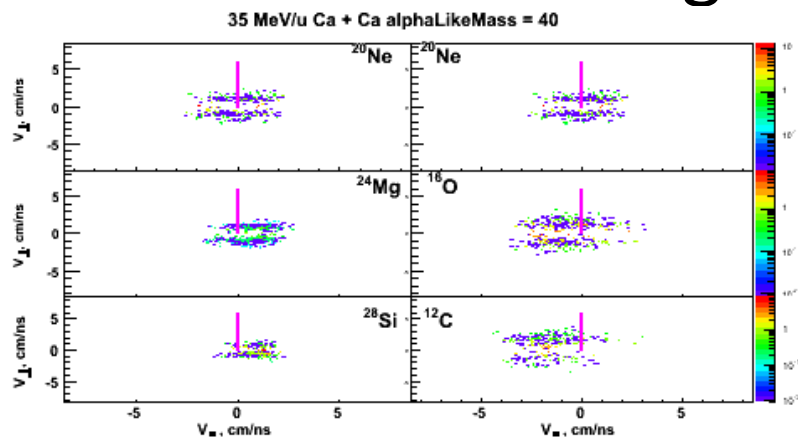




# Source Frame study of Origin of clusters



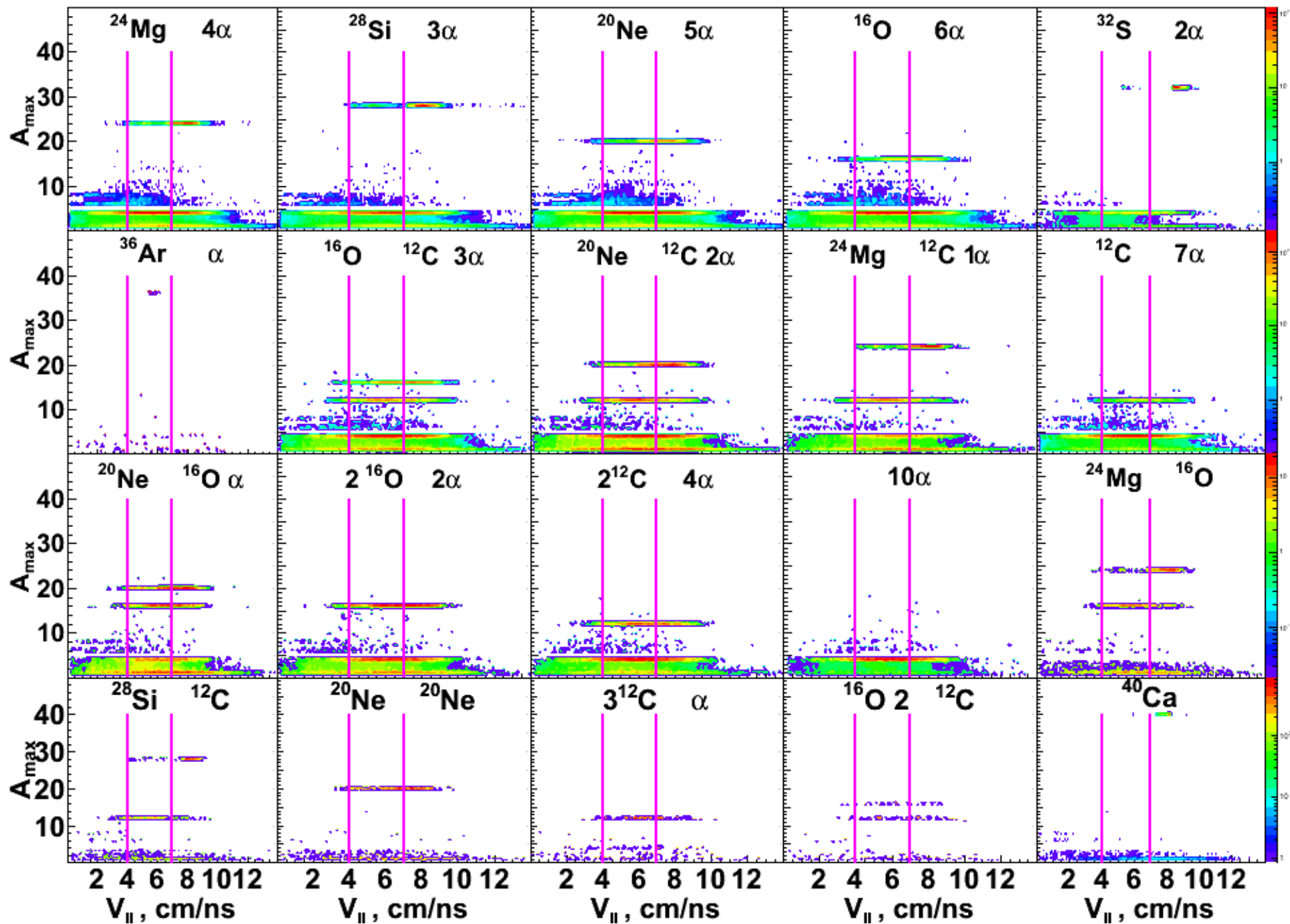
# Source Frame Origin of clusters (continued)



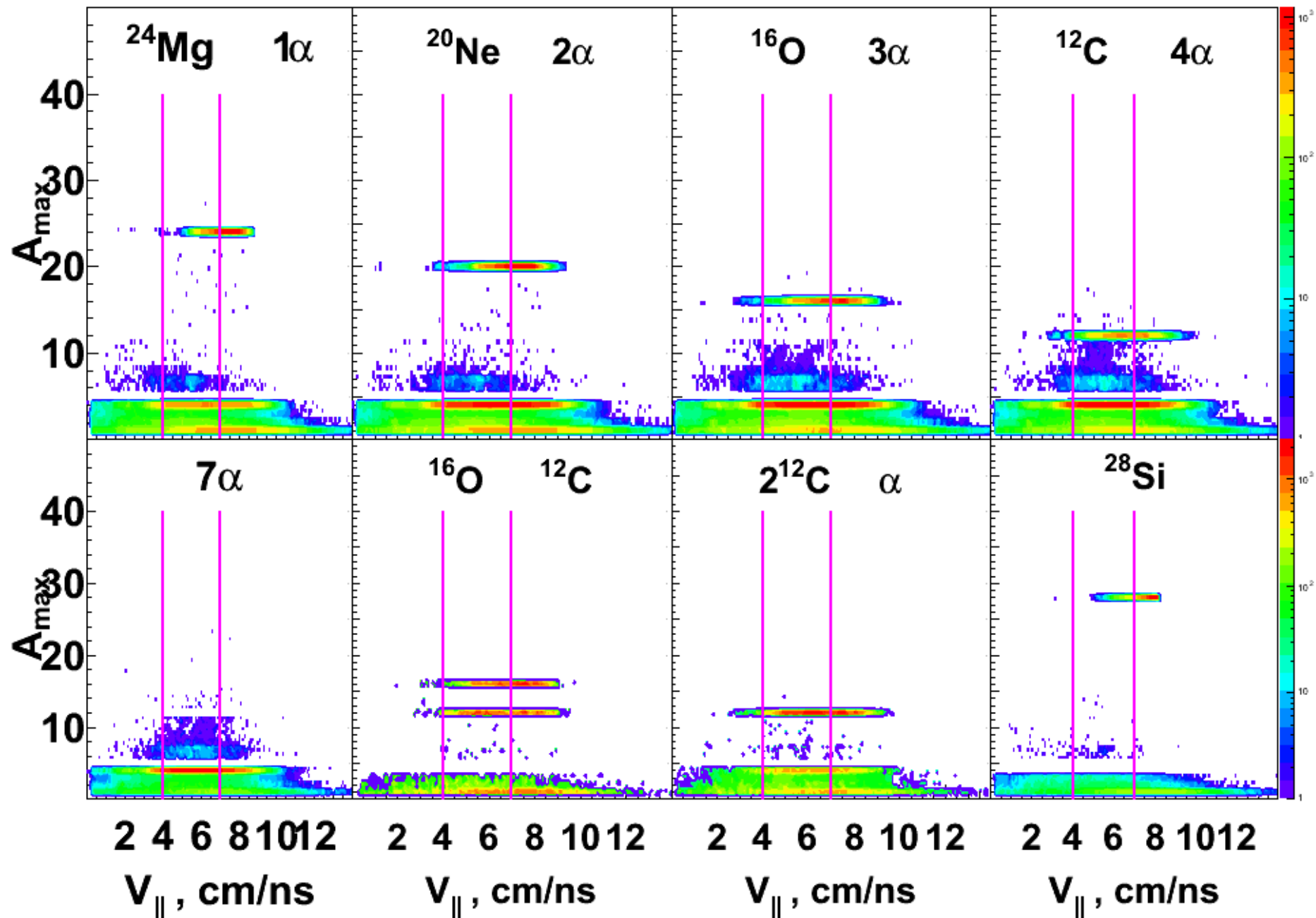
# Hierarchy Effect

- J. Colin et al., Phys. Rev. C **67**, 064603 (2003)
- Ranking in charge induces a ranking in the parallel velocity
- Heaviest fragment is the fastest;
- Not consistent with the decay of fully equilibrated nucleus

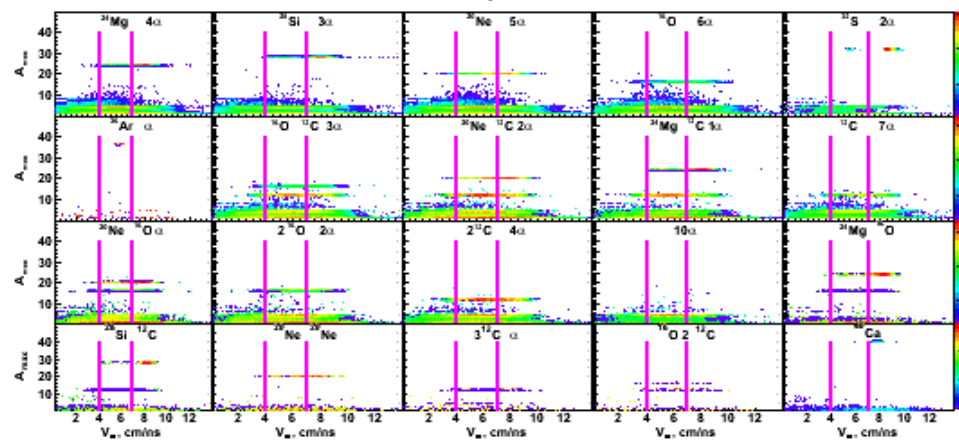
# 35 MeV/u Ca + Ca alphaLikeMass = 40



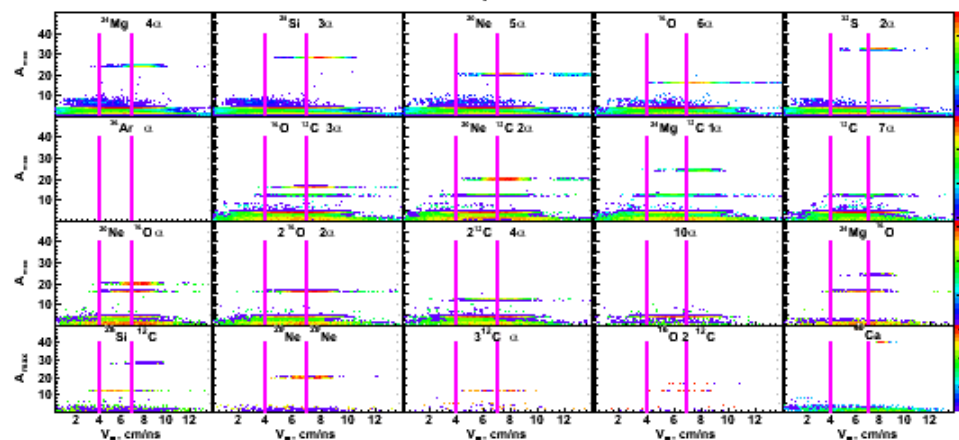
# 35 MeV/u Si + Si alphaLikeMass = 28



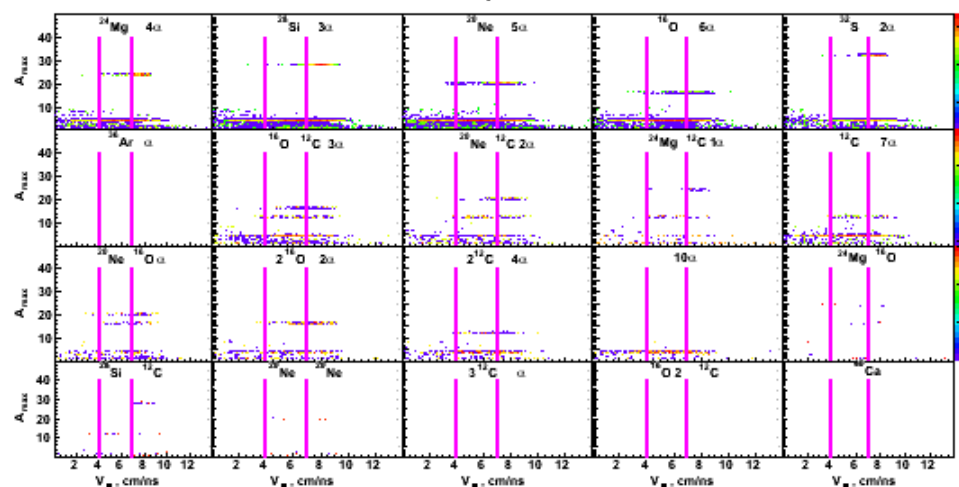
35 MeV/u Ca + Ca alphaLikeMass = 40



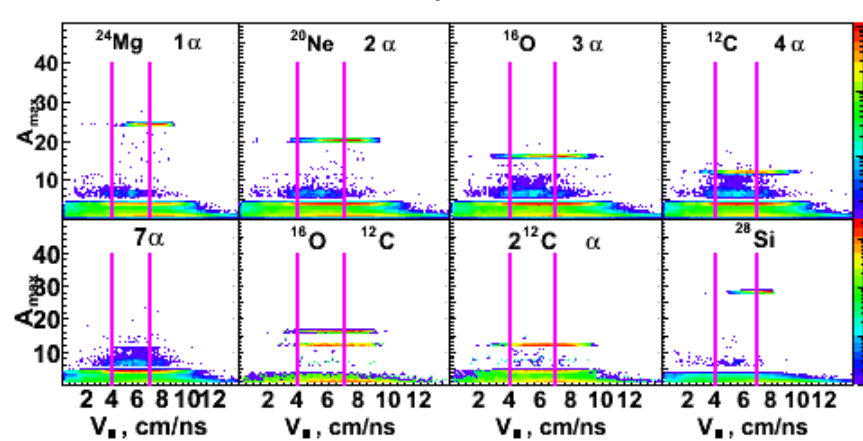
35 MeV/u Ca + C alphaLikeMass = 40



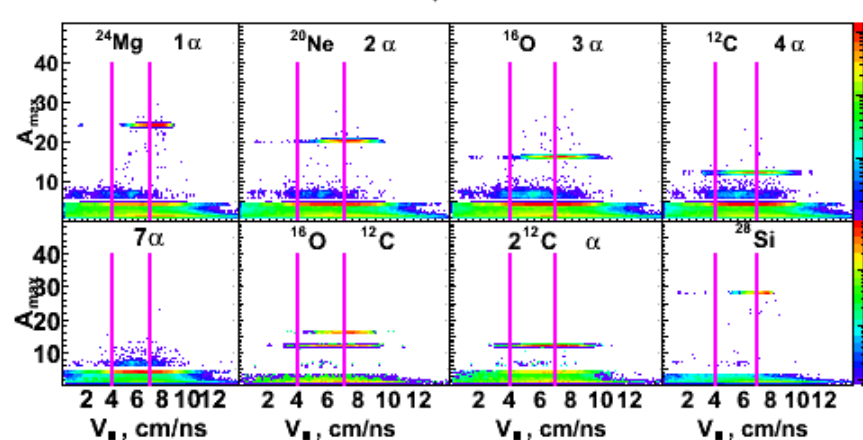
35 MeV/u Ca + Ta alphaLikeMass = 40



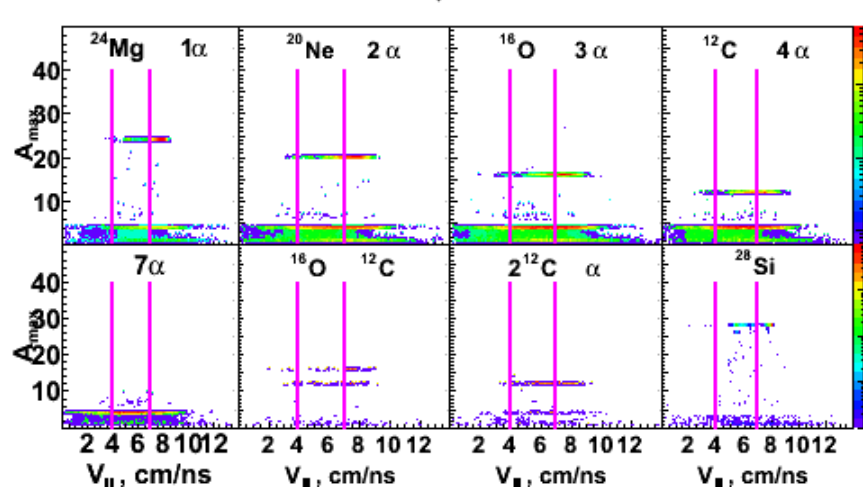
35 MeV/u Si + Si alphaLikeMass = 28



35 MeV/u Si + C alphaLikeMass = 28



35 MeV/u Si + Ta alphaLikeMass = 28



# Summary

- Clusterization of alpha conjugate nuclei
- Large production of  $\alpha$ -like nuclei in all systems studied.
- Neck emission of alphas important
  - More important in the systems with an alpha-conjugate target nucleus.
- Hierarchy Effect
  - Large fragments have higher energy than smaller fragments
  - Time ordering



# Outlook and near future

- Analysis on all reaction systems continues.
  - Detectors are calibrated and the results can come quickly.
- Several other systems nearly calibrated
  - Ca + Si
  - Si + Ca
  - 25 and 10 MeV/u beam energies.

# Collaborators

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